

40 + 1 + 21 + 19; entocone beginning on 19th tooth; marginals with mesocone and entocone subequal and spatulate and with ectocone rarely divided; 154 rows counted.

Platysuccinea portoricensis is strictly terrestrial; it occurs rarely, deep under rocks, on the lowlands, but is common, on fallen leaves, in the more humid mountains, especially under ruderal conditions. The dissected specimens come from the same locality as *Yunquea denselirata*. Evidently, *Platysuccinea* Aney (1881) is an aberrant sagdid and is not related to *Simpulopsis*. On the other hand, the arboreal genus *Gaeotis* has also been examined and does belong in the Bulimulidae.

NEW MARINE SHELLS DREDGED OFF PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

For some time the collectors of south-east Florida have been agreeing upon the dredging possibilities present in the deeper water off-shore, but like Mark Twain and the weather, no one did anything about it. That is, until Jeanne S. Schwengel and her friends, Greta Bishop and Mary McIntosh, put theory into practice during the spring of 1939. They continued their work in 1940 with results so gratifying that others were induced to enter the field.

The species following are a part of the McGinty dredging efforts made during the past spring and summer. The resulting number of new forms and records far surpassed our fondest hopes, but needless to say, much work remains to be done before anything approaching a complete record of this fauna can be compiled.

EPITONIUM (CIRSOTREMA) PILSBRY, new species. Pl. 3, fig. 13.

Shell rather slender, dull white; $9\frac{1}{2}$ well rounded whorls, nucleus smooth, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls; suture deep; surface spirally striate, numerous separated wavy varices becoming strong where a rest period is indicated; aperture almost round, lip expanded; operculum black and horny.

Length 16 mm., width 7 mm. Length 19.2 mm., width 7.1 mm.

The type 176448 A.N.S.P. was dredged on the rocky reef off Palm Beach, Florida, in 75 fathoms.

This new species somewhat resembles *E. cochlea* Sowerby, but easily may be distinguished from that species by its rounded whorls and difference in sculpture. The whorls of *E. cochlea*, which was also present in the dredgings, are well shouldered. So far, this new *Cirsotrema* is known only from off shore stations. Named in honor of Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry.

MARGINELLA BEALI, new species. Pl. 3, figs. 10, 11.

Shell small, polished, apex slightly elongated, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, suture shallow, aperture narrow and nearly as long as the shell, outer lip thickened, with minute, irregular denticulation. Pillar with four plaits, the lower two being somewhat stronger. Greyish white, with three livid brown bands, the band nearest suture half the width of the lower two bands, which terminate with brown spots at the back of the lip, a smaller brown spot well up on the lip toward the apex. The last three whorls are covered with irregular opaque white flecks.

Length 8.5 mm., width 4.8 mm. Length 12 mm., width 6.8 mm.

The type, 176447 A.N.S.P., was dredged off Lake Worth, Florida, in 84 fathoms. Paratypes in the collection of Dr. J. H. Beal, Cocoa, Fla., in whose honor the species is named.

The new species superficially suggests a very small race of *Marginella guttata* Dillwyn, because of similarity in general color pattern. However, the apex of *M. beali* is more elongated and the early whorls retain the irregular snowy flecks which are glazed over in *M. guttata*. The brown markings which cover the lip of Dillwyn's species are merely suggested on *M. beali*, not being visible from a frontal view. Also, the irregular small teeth upon the lip of the new species do not appear on *M. guttata*.

ASPELLA ELIZABETHAE, n. sp. Vol. 53, Plate 10, fig. 7, Nautilus, January 1940.

Shell elongated, obliquely subfusiform, chalkish white, with five or six varices on each whorl; several narrow grooves on the spire and low spiral cords between varices, about six on the body whorl. Nucleus smooth, opaque, apex acute, convex, suture deeply impressed, aperture elliptical, lip expanded and indented, operculum yellow and corneous, canal short, narrow and recurved.

Length 12 mm., width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The type, 176449 A.N.S.P., was collected by T. L. McGinty at Middle Sambo Shoals, near Key West, Florida.

Named in honor of Elizabeth Pilsbry.

OLIVELLA WATERMANI, new species. Pl. 3, figs. 4, 5.

Shell solid, whorls about 4, with a short conic spire; suture canaliculate, deep and narrow; columellar area with a strong raised callus, an upper and lower set of columellar plications; lip about four fifths the length of shell, with upper third of aperture closed off by the heavy callus. Color white, with three rather obscure suffused bands of pink, orange or yellow spots on the last whorl.

Length 10.5 mm., width 4.6 mm. Length 9.6 mm., width 4.5 mm.

The type, 176446 A.N.S.P., was dredged off Palm Beach, Florida, in 80 fathoms, marl bottom. Paratypes in the Waterman collection, Palm Beach. Named in honor of Dr. George A. Waterman.

HALDEMAN'S 1840 SUPPLEMENT

BY J. P. E. MORRISON¹

In the library of the Division of Mollusks of the United States National Museum, there is a copy of S. S. Haldeman's "Supplement to number one of 'A Monograph of the Limniades, or Freshwater Univalve Shells of North America,' . . . Published October, 1840, for gratuitous distribution."

Since Sherborn² definitely states that he had not seen this publication, and since neither Schultz, *et al.*,³ nor Neave⁴ correctly date the new genera contained therein, this brief list of corrections and annotations of Molluscan names is presented to supplement the magnificent works of compilation of those authors.

(p. 1)

Melania interrupta is correctly listed on p. 171 of Tryon's Streptomatidae (Smith. Misc. Coll. #253, 1873).

Melania suturalis, Haldeman, Oct. 1840, preoccupies *Melania suturalis*, Philippi (Abb. Conch. 2: 173, 1847).

Melania exilis is correctly treated on p. 279 of Tryon.

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² Index Animalium, II, (1801-1850).

³ Nomen. Animal. gener. et subgener., 1926.

⁴ Nomenclator Zoologicus, 1939.